

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

THOMAS C. AND SUE M. WINSTON,)
Individually and as owners of the)
Thomas Winston IRA R100610337)
and the Sue Winston IRA)
R1000610340 respectively,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

RICHARD ZAEHRINGER, individually)
and as agent for Annuity FYI, ANNUITY)
FYI, DAVID WOODARD, individually and)
as Owner of Performance Arbitrage, and)
Financial Products Distributors,)
PERFORMANCE ARBITRAGE,)
FINANCIAL PRODUCTS)
DISTRIBUTORS, KATE SYNDER and)
MICHELLE PLANT, individually and as)
owners of Life Funding Options, LIFE)
FUNDING, OPTIONS, ANDREW)
GAMBER, individually and as owner of)
SoBell Ridge Corp., SOBELL RIDGE,)
CORP., CANDY KERN-FULLER, and)
UPSTATE LAW GROUP, LCC,)

Defendants.)

*1:19-cv-216
Greer / Steger*

FILED

JUL 24 2019

Clerk, U. S. District Court
Eastern District of Tennessee
At Chattanooga

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendants Candy Kern-Fuller and Upstate Law Group, LCC aka Upstate Law Group, LLC (hereinafter referred to as "Defendants Upstate") respectfully submit this Notice of Removal to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division. In support of removal, Defendants Upstate would show:

1. Plaintiffs filed a civil action against Defendants Upstate and others in the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, Tennessee, Eleventh Judicial Circuit at Chattanooga on June 6, 2019, docketed as Case No. 19C669;

2. This Notice of Removal is being filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Summons and Complaint on June 24, 2019, by Upstate Law Group, LLC in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1446(b);

3. A copy of all process and pleadings served upon Defendants is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a);

4. Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint on July 23, 2019. A copy of the same is attached as **Exhibit 2** in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a);

5. This action is removable to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332 (diversity jurisdiction) because all of the Plaintiffs reside in states separate and distinct from all of the Defendants, the amount in controversy is purportedly in excess of \$500,000.00, and certain state court claims exist ;

5. A copy of this Notice of Removal is being filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, Tennessee, and served upon Plaintiff's counsel of record, as required by 28 U.S.C § 1446(d). (**Exhibit 3**)

WHEREFORE, Defendants pray that the action now pending in the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, Tennessee be removed to the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Howard E. Sutter III", is written over a horizontal line.

Howard E. Sutter III, Esq.

Upstate Law Group LLC.

200 E. Main St.

Easley, SC 29640

864-855-3114

864-855-3446

Trey@UpstateLawGroup.com

Pending pro hac vice admission

**ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANTS UPSTATE LAW
GROUP, LLC AND CANDY KERN-FULLER**

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Thomas C. & Sue M. Winston, Individually & as owners of the Thomas Winston IRA R100610337 et al
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Hamilton Co, Tenn
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

John B. Veach III
20 Cedar Cliff Rd Asheville, NC 28803

DEFENDANTS

Richard Zaehring et al.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Lake County, Ill
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☒ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

28 U.S.C. § 1332

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

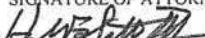
JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

7-24-19

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) **Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) **County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) **Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. **Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. **Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. **Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. **Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. **Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. **Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. **Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

EXHIBIT 1

HAMILTON County	STATE OF TENNESSEE CIVIL SUMMONS page 1 of 1	Case Number 19C669
THOMAS C. SUMM Vs. _____		

19 2816
29640

Served On: **CANDY KEEN-FULLER 200 E. MAIN ST. Easley, SC 29640**

You are hereby summoned to defend a civil action filed against you in _____ Court, _____ County, Tennessee. Your defense must be made within thirty (30) days from the date this summons is served upon you. You are directed to file your defense with the clerk of the court and send a copy to the plaintiff's attorney at the address listed below. If you fail to defend this action by the below date, judgment by default may be rendered against you for the relief sought in the complaint.

Issued: June 6, 2019 H. Novkov
Clerk / Deputy Clerk

Attorney for Plaintiff: John B. Veach III
20 CEDAR CLIFF RD ASHEVILLE NC 28803

NOTICE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION

TO THE DEFENDANT(S): Tennessee law provides a ten thousand dollar (\$10,000) personal property exemption as well as a homestead exemption from execution or seizure to satisfy a judgment. The amount of the homestead exemption depends upon your age and the other factors which are listed in TCA § 26-2-301. If a judgment should be entered against you in this action and you wish to claim property as exempt, you must file a written list, under oath, of the items you wish to claim as exempt with the clerk of the court. The list may be filed at any time and may be changed by you thereafter as necessary; however, unless it is filed before the judgment becomes final, it will not be effective as to any execution or garnishment issued prior to the filing of the list. Certain items are automatically exempt by law and do not need to be listed; these include items of necessary wearing apparel (clothing) for your self and your family and trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain such apparel, family portraits, the family Bible, and school books. Should any of these items be seized you would have the right to recover them. If you do not understand your exemption right or how to exercise it, you may wish to seek the counsel of a lawyer. Please state file number on list.

Mail list to _____, Clerk, _____ County

CERTIFICATION (IF APPLICABLE)

I, _____, Clerk of _____ County do certify this to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in this case.

Date: _____

 Clerk / Deputy Clerk

OFFICER'S RETURN: Please execute this summons and make your return within ninety (90) days of issuance as provided by law.	
I certify that I have served this summons together with the complaint as follows: _____ _____	
Date: _____	By: _____ Please Print: Officer, Title
Agency Address _____	Signature _____

RETURN ON SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY MAIL: I hereby certify and return that on _____, I sent postage prepaid, by registered return receipt mail or certified return receipt mail, a certified copy of the summons and a copy of the complaint in the above styled case, to the defendant _____. On _____ I received the return receipt, which had been signed by _____ on _____. The return receipt is attached to this original summons to be filed by the Court Clerk.	
Date: _____	Notary Public / Deputy Clerk (Comm. Expires _____)
Signature of Plaintiff _____	Plaintiff's Attorney (or Person Authorized to Serve Process) (Attach return receipt on back)

ADA: If you need assistance or accommodations because of a disability, please call _____, ADA Coordinator, at () _____.

<u>HAMILTON</u> County	STATE OF TENNESSEE CIVIL SUMMONS page 1 of 1	Case Number <u>19C669</u>
<u>THOMAS C. SUMMERS</u> Vs. _____		<u>19 2817</u>

Served On:

UPSTATE LAW GROUP 200 E. Main St. East TN 37640

You are hereby summoned to defend a civil action filed against you in _____ Court, _____ County, Tennessee. Your defense must be made within thirty (30) days from the date this summons is served upon you. You are directed to file your defense with the clerk of the court and send a copy to the plaintiff's attorney at the address listed below. If you fail to defend this action by the below date, judgment by default may be rendered against you for the relief sought in the complaint.

Issued: June 6, 2019

H. Morkos
Clerk / Deputy Clerk

Attorney for Plaintiff:

John B. Veach III
20 CEDAR CLIFF RD Asheville NC 28803

NOTICE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION

TO THE DEFENDANT(S): Tennessee law provides a ten thousand dollar (\$10,000) personal property exemption as well as a homestead exemption from execution or seizure to satisfy a judgment. The amount of the homestead exemption depends upon your age and the other factors which are listed in TCA § 26-2-301. If a judgment should be entered against you in this action and you wish to claim property as exempt, you must file a written list, under oath, of the items you wish to claim as exempt with the clerk of the court. The list may be filed at any time and may be changed by you thereafter as necessary; however, unless it is filed before the judgment becomes final, it will not be effective as to any execution or garnishment issued prior to the filing of the list. Certain items are automatically exempt by law and do not need to be listed; these include items of necessary wearing apparel (clothing) for your self and your family and trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain such apparel, family portraits, the family Bible, and school books. Should any of these items be seized you would have the right to recover them. If you do not understand your exemption right or how to exercise it, you may wish to seek the counsel of a lawyer. Please state file number on list.

Mail list to _____, _____ Clerk, _____ County

CERTIFICATION (IF APPLICABLE)

I, _____, Clerk of _____ County do certify this to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in this case.

Date: _____

Clerk / Deputy Clerk

OFFICER'S RETURN: Please execute this summons and make your return within ninety (90) days of issuance as provided by law.

I certify that I have served this summons together with the complaint as follows: _____

Date: _____

By: _____
Please Print: Officer, Title

Agency Address

Signature

RETURN ON SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY MAIL: I hereby certify and return that on _____, I sent postage prepaid, by registered return receipt mail or certified return receipt mail, a certified copy of the summons and a copy of the complaint in the above styled case, to the defendant _____. On _____ I received the return receipt, which had been signed by _____ on _____. The return receipt is attached to this original summons to be filed by the Court Clerk.

Date: _____

Notary Public / Deputy Clerk (Comm. Expires _____)

Signature of Plaintiff

Plaintiff's Attorney (or Person Authorized to Serve Process)

(Attach return receipt on back)

ADA: If you need assistance or accommodations because of a disability, please call _____, ADA Coordinator, at () _____.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
FOR THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT CHATANOOGA

FILED IN OFFICE
2019 JUN -6 AM 11:20
LARRY L. HENRY, CLERK
JBN

THOMAS C. AND SUE M. WINSTON,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

RICHARD ZAEHRINGER,)
individually and as agent for)
Annuity FYI, ANNUITY FYI, DAVID)
WOODARD, individually and as)
Owner of Performance Arbitrage,)
And Financial Products)
Distributors, PERFORMANCE)
ARBITRAGE, FINANCIAL)
PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTORS, KATE)
SYNDER and MICHELLE PLANT,)
individually and as owners of Life)
Funding Options, LIFE FUNDING,)
OPTIONS, ANDREW GAMBER,)
individually and as owner of SoBell)
Ridge Corp., SOBELL RIDGE,)
CORP., CANDY KERN-FULLER, and)
UPSTATE LAW GROUP, LCC)
Defendants.)

Case No.: 19C669

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period 2016 through 2017, plaintiffs Thomas and Sue Winston invested \$485,000 in annuities and federal pensions through defendants. Defendants misrepresented the investment products to plaintiffs and omitted to provide material information concerning the

investment products to the Winstons. Defendants' misrepresentations of the unregistered investment products and the unregistered sellers of the products to the Winstons and defendants' omissions of material information constituted gross negligence, fraud and violations of the Tennessee Securities Act.

2. All but one of the investments that the Winstons purchased from defendants are now in default. The Winstons have been damaged by defendants' actions in an amount in excess of \$500,000.

II. PARTIES

3. Plaintiffs Thomas and Sue Winston are residents of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

4. Defendant, Richard Zaehringer was at the time of the sale of the investment products to the Winstons working at the principle place of business of Annuity FYI, located at 424 Church Street, Suite 2000, Nashville, Tennessee, 37219. His current address is 34170 No. Lakeside Drive, Grayslake, Illinois, 60030-1020.

5. Defendant Annuity FYI principle place of business is located at 1165 NE 105 Street, Miami Shores, Florida, 33128-2126.

6. Defendant David Woodard is a resident of 1250 S. Capital of TX Highway, Building 3, Suite 400, Austin, Texas, 78746.

7. Defendant Performance Arbitrage Company, Inc. has represented that it is located at 232 Market Street, Flowood, Mississippi

39232. Among other websites, Performance Arbitrage promotes itself on <http://mypaconline.com>.

8. Defendant Financial Products Distributors is, on information and belief, located at 232 Market Street, Flowood, Mississippi 39232.

9. Defendants Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are the owners and managers of Life Funding Options. On information and belief, they are or were affiliated with Woodard. They may be served with process at the company's principle place of business located at 128 Millport Circle, Suite 200, Greenville, South Carolina, 29607.

10. Defendant Life Funding Options' principle place of business is located at Millport Circle, Suite 200, Greenville, South Carolina, 29607.

11. Defendant Andrew Gamber is a resident of Arkansas and reportedly resides at 742 County Road 464, Jonesboro, Arkansas. He also reportedly has maintained an office at 1000 Highland Colony Park, Suite 5203, Ridgeland, MS 39157, i.e., the same address as Defendant SoBell. That address is, in fact, actually a convenience address operated by Regus Offices. On information and belief, Gamber is an investor in or effectively controls SoBell and is a director or officer of SoBell.

12. Defendant SoBell Ridge Corp. is (or was) a Mississippi for-profit corporation, with its principal address being 1000 Highland Colony Park, Suite 5203, Ridgeland, Mississippi, 39157. On information and belief, Gamber is the sole incorporator of SoBell. David Woodard was the Director

of Marketing for SoBell. SoBell was the predecessor to Financial Products Distributors.

13. Defendant Candy Kern-Fuller is a resident and citizen of the State of South Carolina. She is an attorney and partner in Upstate Law Group, LLC. She is the registered agent for service of process for Life Funding Options.

14. Defendant Upstate Law Group, LLC is a law firm located at 200 East Main Street, Easley, SC 29640. Upstate Law Group has maintained one or more IOLTA accounts at institutions such as SunTrust Bank N.A. and Community 1st Bank through which the payments to and from the defendants flow in connection with the pension scam described below. Kern-Fuller and Upstate have acted as a key conduit in the scam through their law firm IOLTA account, which effectively has acted as the central bank for the schemes. In addition, Kern-Fuller and Upstate (1) reviewed and assisted veterans in obtaining identity and financial verification documents; (2) received authorization from veterans to make inquiries of the Veterans Administration to confirm the veteran's income and other matters associated with the scheme; (3) facilitated the execution of the contracts; (4) provided "escrow" services for the persons who buy the veterans' loans; (5) sued allegedly defaulting veterans in an effort to enforce the agreements; and (6) opposed attempts to discharge such debt through bankruptcy.

III. JURISDICTION

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil action because plaintiffs' claims under the federal Securities Act of 1933 provide a long arm statute, and because the acts complained of occurred in Hamilton County. The amount in controversy is well in excess of \$500,000.

16. Venue is proper in this Court because a substantial portion of the events, acts and omissions giving rise to the claims addressed in this Complaint took place in this District.

IV. FACTS GIVING RISE TO PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

17. Thomas C. Winston and his wife Sue have been married for 54 years; they have 3 children and 5 grandchildren. Mr. Winston graduated from Memphis State University and received a Masters of Hospital Administration from Washington University in 1967. He has worked in hospital administration for his entire business career.

18. In May 2015 Mr. Winston began looking for possible investments to replace his and his wife's MetLife long term annuities, which Mr. Winston felt had unacceptably high fees. Following an internet search, Mr. Winston contacted Annuity FYI based on the information provided on the company's web page.

19. Mr. Winston was quickly contacted by Richard Zaehringer, who identified himself as an agent and employee of Annuity FYI. Zaehringer met with Mr. and Mrs. Winston at their home on May 14, 2015.

20. Zaehringler subsequently recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Winston sell their MetLife annuities. Zaehringler sent several emails discussing what he suggested were excessive fees charged by MetLife and outlining what he claimed were untruthful and incorrect positions taken by the MetLife agent.

21. On May 28, 2015 Zaehringler sent Mr. and Mrs. Winston an email in which Zaehringler pledged that "the rewards you and Sue will reap (by buying annuities from me) are piece of mind, not just monetary savings in fee reduction, safety of principle and income doubling to maintain your quality of care."

22. Zaehringler recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Winston each purchase an American Equity annuity providing an 8% payment per year, and a Symetra annuity paying 4.85% per year.

23. Over the course of the next several months, Mr. Winston had numerous communications with Zaehringler concerning different annuities and other types of investments, and different projections for monthly payments. In July 2015, Mr. and Mrs. Winston decided to sell their MetLife annuities and purchase one of the two annuities (one each) that Zaehringler had initially recommended, American Equity. Mr. Winston thought that the purchases would be made through Zaehringler and Annuity FYI.

24. Sometime around November 2015 Mr. Winston was informed that the American Equity contracts had not gone through because the paperwork supplied by the Winstons was not satisfactory. This didn't make

sense to Mr. Winston since he had supplied all the paperwork requested to Zaehring. Nevertheless, Zaehring immediately started discussing an alternative investment for the Winstons that Zaehring said would provide a greater return, which he called federal pension annuities.

25. Zaehring explained the federal pensions to Mr. Winston as follows: "An individual who receives a federal pension, typically a military pension, would rather have a lump sum rather than the monthly stream of income. We have an exclusive contract to find an individual who needs income stream in exchange for a lump sum and essentially match up needs. Those individuals who own the pensions are only allowed to "sell" a maximum of ten years of pension payments. The federal government backs the pension, not an insurance company. For added protection for the purchaser, there is a life insurance [policy] on those individuals selling part of their pension to cover the purchaser should the seller die during the payout."

26. Zaehring told Mr. Winston that David Woodard, Director of Marketing for SoBell, was "the person who handles the [federal pensions] transactions daily." Zaehring also told Mr. Winston that "as a planning firm we have placed several million dollars in this [federal pension] plan and have never had an issue." On information and belief, defendant Andrew Gamber is or was, at all relevant times, an investor in or effectively controlled, SoBell, and is or was a director or officer of SoBell. SoBell was,

on information and belief, the predecessor in interest to Financial Product Distributors.

27. Based on Zaehringer recommendations and assurance the Winstons bought two federal pension contracts (one each) through SoBell in December 2015 and early January 2016. Goldstar Trust was the designated Trustee and Upstate Law Group was the escrow agent.

28. Based on Zaehringer's recommendation, acting as an agent for SMA Hub, an Oregon company specializing in secondary mortgages, the Winstons also purchased two Symetra Life Insurance Company secondary annuity contracts with Goldstar Trust again serving as Trustee.

29. Sometime around the Spring of 2016, Zaehringer started talking to Mr. Winston about selling the two Symetra secondary annuities and buying more federal pension annuities (Zaehringer's description). In an email dated July 19, 2016 Zaehringer stated that "If there is a default, you are not going to lose any principal or interest."

30. In and around August 2016 the two Symetra contracts were sold, and additional federal pension "annuities" (which Zaehringer said were risk free because the principal and interest were guaranteed by the federal government) were purchased through Financial Products Distributors and Performance Arbitrage. Upstate Law Group was the escrow agent.

31. On information and belief Financial Products Distributors was the successor to SoBell, and was owned by either Gamber or Woodard or

both. To the best of his recollection and belief, sometime around the purchase of the pension annuities, Mr. and Mrs. Winston's accounts were moved from Annuity FYI to Performance Arbitrage, which was also owned by David Woodard.

32. All of the defendants involved in these transactions violated the Federal Anti-Assignment Acts, including Sections 38 U.S.C. § 5301(a) and 37 U.S.C. § 701.

33. In May 2017, Mr. Winston told Zaehring that one of Sue Winston's pension contracts was in default. Zaehring and Woodard both told Mr. Winston not to worry about it. It would be taken care of.

34. During this time Zaehring continued to repeat what he had told Mr. Winston repeatedly, that "the Buyer is protected from all of these risks, both those known and unknown" . . . that "Upstate Law Group . . . will monitor for receipt of payments and inform Zaehring's firm as the Distributor, Performance Arbitrage Company, and the Buyer if a payment is received."

35. In July 2017 Performance Arbitrage bought the contract that was in default in Sue Winston's account and issued her a Promissory Note, which would be to pay approximately 80% of the monthly contracted payment, and Performance Arbitrage also pledged to pay an additional \$229 a month to maintain the full contracted monthly payment amount.

36. In November 2017 Mr. Winston first learned that sometime around April 2017 Life Funding Options had purchased or absorbed

Performance Arbitrage and shortly thereafter suspended November, December and January payments. In early December Mr. Winston sent emails to David Woodard and Life Funding Options stating that Life Funding Options had no authority to withhold payments. Mr. Winston then demanded that Life Funding Options sell all of Sue and Tom Winston's contracts.

37. On December 11, 2017 Life Funding Options sent Mr. Winston an email telling him that there was not a secondary market for their contracts. Zaehring had repeatedly told Mr. Winston that there was a secondary market for their contracts.

38. On December 12, Zaehring told Mr. Winston to call Upstate Law Group, Performance Arbitrage and Financial Products about the defaulted payments, effectively trying to remove himself and Annuity FYI from representing the Winstons. Zaehring told Mr. Winston that David Woodard and Upstate Law Group were not talking to him.

39. On December 13, Upstate Law Group sent Mr. Winston an email stating that Zaehring was lying, that he knew full well why Life Funding Options was doing what they were doing in withholding payments, i.e. that the pensioners themselves had defaulted on the contracts. Upstate Law Group further declared that the Winstons had accepted the risks with the structured settlement contracts.

40. On December 14, 2017, Zaehring again stated to Mr. Winston that federal funds due under the contracts go directly to the escrow agent,

just as he had prior to the original sale of these products. Zaehringer reaffirmed this position and said that the pensioner “sellers” were supposed to be out of the equation after the sale of his/her pension to the buyer, in this case the Winstons. Zaehringer was told this by Woodard, who provided training to Zaehringer with respect to these products.

41. Life Funding Options made sporadic payments on the Winstons’ contracts through August 1, 2018. In February 2019 Life Funding Options suspended operations and payments on the IRA Services accounts “due to the actions of the Consumer Protection Bureau and the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs. Life Funding Options also denied accountability on the Goldstar accounts.

42. On information and belief, Ms. Kern-Fuller and Upstate Law Group have used their firm's IOLTA account as the conduit through which the other defendants channel their monies in connection with the schemes described above. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the investors have made their lump sum deposits into this IOLTA account and, under the direction of Ms. Kern- Fuller and Upstate Law Group, the funds were then dispersed to the veterans and to one or more of the Defendants. Ms. Kern-Fuller and Upstate Law Group also have received the veterans' monthly payments directly from the Veterans Administration and sent each veteran the remainder of the benefit payment, after deducting the veteran's loan repayment amount.

45. Collectively, the defendants maintain a network of web sites

designed to attract financially desperate veterans seeking a source of ready cash. The defendants promised veterans that they will find buyers, like the Winstons, to purchase the stream of the veteran's pension income.

46. None of the documents or other disclosures made to the Winstons discloses that these transactions are prohibited and void under the Federal Anti-Assignment Acts, nor do they reveal the multiple lawsuits and regulatory actions taken against the defendants by the states of Mississippi, Texas, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, California and Arkansas.

47. On information and belief, the defendants here extracted substantial "commissions" in connection with the Winstons' structured products without disclosing this fact to the Winstons or the veterans.

48. On information and belief, none of the defendants were, at any time relevant to plaintiffs' claims, registered to sell securities in Tennessee. Furthermore, the federal pension contracts recommended and sold to the Winstons were not registered to be sold in Tennessee as securities.

V. LEGAL CLAIMS

COUNT ONE – VIOLATION OF TENNESSEE SECURITIES ACT

49. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

50. In connection with the offer and sale of securities, defendants intentionally and recklessly employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud, made material misrepresentations, failed to disclose material

information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit on the plaintiffs, all in violation of the Tennessee Securities Act, T.C.A. § 48-2-121, and actionable under T.C.A. § 48-2-122.

51. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on defendants' representations and were unaware of the true facts.

52. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a result of defendants' misconduct.

53. Defendant Gamber is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors because defendant Gamber had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors.

54. Defendant SoBell is also liable for the securities law violations of Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer were agents of SoBell.

55. Defendant Zaehringer is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his misrepresentations and omissions. Annuity FYI because defendant Zaehringer had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Annuity FYI.

56. Defendant Annuity FYI is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its misrepresentations and omissions, is liable for the securities law violations of Zaehringer, and is also liable for Zaehringer's actions pursuant to the

doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Zaehringer was an agent and employee of Annuity FYI.

57. Defendant David Woodard is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and, on information and belief, Life Funding Options, because defendant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and Life Funding Options.

58. Defendant Performance Arbitrage is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions and is also liable for the securities law violations of Woodard and Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Woodard and Zaehringer were agents of Performance Arbitrage.

59. Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are liable under § 48-2-122(g) for the securities law violations of Life Funding Options because defendants Synder and Plant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Life Funding Options.

60. Defendant Life Funding Options is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions and for the security law violations of Performance Arbitrage because LFO purchased Performance Arbitrage and assumed liability for all of Performance Arbitrage's actions.

60. Defendant Candy Kern-Fuller is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for her own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of defendant Upstate Law Group as a partner.

61. Defendant Upstate Law Group is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions, is liable for the security law violations of the other defendants because Upstate Law Group aided and abetted the security law violations of the other defendants, and is liable for the securities law violations of Candy Kern-Fuller.

62. Pursuant to T.C.A. § 48-2-122, plaintiffs are entitled to recover from defendants the losses plaintiffs have sustained and will sustain, interest, and attorney's fees.

COUNT TWO – VIOLATION OF SECTION 12 OF SECURITIES ACT

63. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above.

64. This Count is brought pursuant to § 12a(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77l, by the Winstons against all defendants.

65. Defendants were sellers, offerors, and/or solicitors with respect to the federal pension investments sold to the plaintiffs.

66. Defendants were not registered to sell the federal pension investments to the Winstons. The federal pension securities were not registered to be sold in Tennessee.

67. The individual defendants participated in the preparation of the documents used to sell the federal pension investments.

68. The documents by which the federal pension investments were offered to plaintiffs and others were inaccurate and misleading, contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein.

69. Defendants were aware of the misleading nature of the documents used to sell the federal pension investments.

70. Through the conduct alleged above, defendants violated, are liable under, or controlled a party who is liable under §12a(2) of the Securities Act.

71. Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to all relief from defendants permitted by § 12a(2) of the Securities Act. The Winstons hereby tender the investments to defendants.

72. At the times the Winstons purchased the federal pension investments, they did not know and could not reasonably have known of the misleading statements, omissions, and misconduct set forth above. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that plaintiffs discovered, and could reasonably have discovered, the misconduct giving rise to this case.

COUNT THREE – VIOLATION OF SECTION 15 OF SECURITIES ACT

73. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above.

74. This Count is brought pursuant to § 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o, by the Winstons against Zaehring, Woodard, Synder, Plant, Gamber and Kern-Fuller.

75. Defendants were control persons of Annuity FYI, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors, Life Funding Options, SoBell Ridge, and Upstate Law Group. by virtue of their positions as directors or senior officers of these entities and/or by virtue of their relationships with the entities. These defendants exercised control over the general affairs of these entities and had the power to control the conduct giving rise to plaintiffs' claims.

76. Defendants are therefore liable for the Securities Act violations alleged in Count Two above.

COUNT FOUR – GROSS NEGLIGENCE

77. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

78. Defendants' actions as set forth above constituted gross negligence. Defendants' negligence was the proximate cause of the losses sustained by the plaintiffs.

79. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to judgment against defendants in the amount of all of plaintiffs' losses, plus prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

80. Because defendants conduct rose to the level of a conscious disregard of the rights of plaintiffs, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the jury.

COUNT FIVE – COMMON LAW FRAUD

81. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

75. Defendants were control persons of Annuity FYI, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors, Life Funding Options, SoBell Ridge, and Upstate Law Group. by virtue of their positions as directors or senior officers of these entities and/or by virtue of their relationships with the entities. These defendants exercised control over the general affairs of these entities and had the power to control the conduct giving rise to plaintiffs' claims.

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80. Because defendants conduct rose to the level of a conscious disregard of the rights of plaintiffs, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the jury.

COUNT FIVE – COMMON LAW FRAUD

81. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

82. In connection with their dealings with plaintiffs, defendants intentionally and recklessly employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud, made material misrepresentations, failed to disclose material information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit on the plaintiffs, all in violation of Tennessee's common law of fraud.

83. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on defendants' representations and were unaware of the true facts.

84. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a result of defendants' misconduct.

85. Defendant Gamber is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the misrepresentations and omissions of SoBell because defendant Gamber had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors.

85. Defendant SoBell is liable for the companies' own misrepresentations and omissions and for those of Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer were agents of SoBell.

86. Defendant Zaehringer is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions.

87. Defendant Annuity FYI is liable for the companies' own misrepresentations and omissions and is also liable for the misrepresentations of Zaehring pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Zaehring was an agent of Annuity FYI.

88. Defendant David Woodard is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions and for the misrepresentations of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and, on information and belief, Life Funding Options because defendant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Performance Arbitrage and Life Funding Options.

89. Defendant Performance Arbitrage is liable for the securities law violations of Woodard pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Woodard was an agent of Performance Arbitrage.

90. Defendants Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are liable for the misrepresentations of Performance Arbitrage and Life Funding Options because defendants had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Life Funding Options, which purchased Performance Arbitrage.

91. Defendant Life Funding Options is liable for the fraud of Performance Arbitrage because LFO purchased Performance Arbitrage and assumed liability for all of Performance Arbitrage's actions.

92. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover from defendants' compensation for all plaintiffs' losses, plus interest.

93. Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover punitive damages because of defendants' willful fraud and misconduct.

COUNT SIX – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

94. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

95. The Defendants engaged in a civil conspiracy to defraud the Winstons. Defendants activities reflect the joint assent of two or more parties in furtherance of an unlawful enterprise.

96. Gamber (and his entities), Woodard (and his entities), Zaehringer (and his entities), Kate Synder and Michell Plant (and their entities), Ms. Kern-Fuller (and her firm), and Zaehringer and Annuit FYI have all conspired in an effort to defraud the Winstons. The primary purpose of the combinations of these defendants was to injure and defraud the Winstons.

97. Because the sales of the federal pensions were illegal under the anti-assignment acts, the sales were void ab initio and defendants should be required to rescind plaintiffs' payments for the federal pension contracts, plus interest.

THEREFORE, plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- (a) Award judgment in favor of plaintiffs and against defendants for all losses incurred by plaintiffs as a result of the misconduct set forth above.

- (b) Award prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees in favor of each plaintiffs.
- (c) Award plaintiffs punitive damages.
- (d) Afford plaintiffs a trial by jury.
- (e) Provide such relief as the Court deems to be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John B. Veach III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

John B. Veach III, BPR #8994
FALLS & VEACH
20 Cedarcliff Road
Asheville, NC 28803
828.277.6001
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 2

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
FOR THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT CHATANOOGA

THOMAS C. AND SUE M. WINSTON,))
Individually and as owners of the))
Thomas Winston IRA R100610337))
and the Sue Winston IRA))
R1000610340 respectively,))

Plaintiffs,))

v.))

Case No.:19C669

RICHARD ZAEHRINGER,))
individually and as agent for))
Annuity FYI, ANNUITY FYI, DAVID))
WOODARD, individually and as))
Owner of Performance Arbitrage,))
And Financial Products))
Distributors, PERFORMANCE))
ARBITRAGE, FINANCIAL))
PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTORS, KATE))
SYNDER and MICHELLE PLANT,))
individually and as owners of Life))
Funding Options, LIFE FUNDING,))
OPTIONS, ANDREW GAMBER,))
individually and as owner of SoBell))
Ridge Corp., SOBELL RIDGE,))
CORP., CANDY KERN-FULLER, and))
UPSTATE LAW GROUP, LCC))
Defendants.))

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period 2016 through 2017, plaintiffs Thomas and Sue Winston invested \$485,000 in annuities and federal pensions through

defendants. Defendants misrepresented the investment products to plaintiffs and omitted to provide material information concerning the investment products to the Winstons. Defendants' misrepresentations of the unregistered investment products and the unregistered sellers of the products to the Winstons and defendants' omissions of material information constituted gross negligence, fraud and violations of the Tennessee Securities Act.

2. All but one of the investments that the Winstons purchased from defendants are now in default. The Winstons have been damaged by defendants' actions in an amount in excess of \$500,000.

II. PARTIES

3. Plaintiffs Thomas and Sue Winston are residents of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Their investments were made through their IRAs, the Thomas Winston IRA R100610337 and the Sue Winston IRA R1000610340.

4. Defendant, Richard Zaehring was at the time of the sale of the investment products to the Winstons working at the principle place of business of Annuity FYI, located at 424 Church Street, Suite 2000, Nashville, Tennessee, 37219. His current address is 34170 No. Lakeside Drive, Grayslake, Illinois, 60030-1020.

5. Defendant Annuity FYI principle place of business is located at 1165 NE 105 Street, Miami Shores, Florida, 33128-2126.

6. Defendant David Woodard is a resident of 1250 S. Capital of TX Highway, Building 3, Suite 400, Austin, Texas, 78746.

7. Defendant Performance Arbitrage Company, Inc. has represented that it is located at 232 Market Street, Flowood, Mississippi 39232. Among other websites, Performance Arbitrage promotes itself on <http://mypaconline.com>.

8. Defendant Financial Products Distributors is, on information and belief, located at 232 Market Street, Flowood, Mississippi 39232.

9. Defendants Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are the owners and managers of Life Funding Options. On information and belief, they are or were affiliated with Woodard. They may be served with process at the company's principle place of business located at 128 Millport Circle, Suite 200, Greenville, South Carolina, 29607.

10. Defendant Life Funding Options' principle place of business is located at Millport Circle, Suite 200, Greenville, South Carolina, 29607.

11. Defendant Andrew Gamber is a resident of Arkansas and reportedly resides at 742 County Road 464, Jonesboro, Arkansas. He also reportedly has maintained an office at 1000 Highland Colony Park, Suite 5203, Ridgeland, MS 39157, i.e., the same address as Defendant SoBell. That address is, in fact, actually a convenience address operated by Regus Offices. On information and belief, Gamber is an investor in or effectively controls SoBell and is a director or officer of SoBell.

12. Defendant SoBell Ridge Corp. is (or was) a Mississippi for-profit corporation, with its principal address being 1000 Highland Colony Park, Suite 5203, Ridgeland, Mississippi, 39157. On information and belief, Gamber is the sole incorporator of SoBell. David Woodard was the Director of Marketing for SoBell. SoBell was the predecessor to Financial Products Distributors.

13. Defendant Candy Kern-Fuller is a resident and citizen of the State of South Carolina. She is an attorney and partner in Upstate Law Group, LLC. She is the registered agent for service of process for Life Funding Options.

14. Defendant Upstate Law Group, LLC is a law firm located at 200 East Main Street, Easley, SC 29640. Upstate Law Group has maintained one or more IOLTA accounts at institutions such as SunTrust Bank N.A. and Community 1st Bank through which the payments to and from the defendants flow in connection with the pension scam described below. Kern-Fuller and Upstate have acted as a key conduit in the scam through their law firm IOLTA account, which effectively has acted as the central bank for the schemes. In addition, Kern-Fuller and Upstate (1) reviewed and assisted veterans in obtaining identity and financial verification documents; (2) received authorization from veterans to make inquiries of the Veterans Administration to confirm the veteran's income and other matters associated with the scheme; (3) facilitated the execution of the contracts; (4) provided "escrow" services for the persons who buy the

veterans' loans; (5) sued allegedly defaulting veterans in an effort to enforce the agreements; and (6) opposed attempts to discharge such debt through bankruptcy.

III. JURISDICTION

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil action because plaintiffs' claims under the federal Securities Act of 1933 provide a long arm statute, and because the acts complained of occurred in Hamilton County. The amount in controversy is well in excess of \$500,000.

16. Venue is proper in this Court because a substantial portion of the events, acts and omissions giving rise to the claims addressed in this Complaint took place in this District.

IV. FACTS GIVING RISE TO PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

17. Thomas C. Winston and his wife Sue have been married for 54 years; they have 3 children and 5 grandchildren. Mr. Winston graduated from Memphis State University and received a Masters of Hospital Administration from Washington University in 1967. He has worked in hospital administration for his entire business career.

18. In May 2015 Mr. Winston began looking for possible investments to replace his and his wife's MetLife long term annuities, which Mr. Winston felt had unacceptably high fees. Following an internet search,

Mr. Winston contacted Annuity FYI based on the information provided on the company's web page.

19. Mr. Winston was quickly contacted by Richard Zaehringer, who identified himself as an agent and employee of Annuity FYI. Zaehringer met with Mr. and Mrs. Winston at their home on May 14, 2015.

20. Zaehringer subsequently recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Winston sell their MetLife annuities. Zaehringer sent several emails discussing what he suggested were excessive fees charged by MetLife and outlining what he claimed were untruthful and incorrect positions taken by the MetLife agent.

21. On May 28, 2015 Zaehringer sent Mr. and Mrs. Winston an email in which Zaehringer pledged that "the rewards you and Sue will reap (by buying annuities from me) are piece of mind, not just monetary savings in fee reduction, safety of principle and income doubling to maintain your quality of care."

22. Zaehringer recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Winston each purchase an American Equity annuity providing an 8% payment per year, and a Symetra annuity paying 4.85% per year.

23. Over the course of the next several months, Mr. Winston had numerous communications with Zaehringer concerning different annuities and other types of investments, and different projections for monthly payments. In July 2015, Mr. and Mrs. Winston decided to sell their MetLife annuities and purchase one of the two annuities (one each) that Zaehringer

had initially recommended, American Equity. Mr. Winston thought that the purchases would be made through Zaehringer and Annuity FYI.

24. Sometime around November 2015 Mr. Winston was informed that the American Equity contracts had not gone through because the paperwork supplied by the Winstons was not satisfactory. This didn't make sense to Mr. Winston since he had supplied all the paperwork requested to Zaehringer. Nevertheless, Zaehringer immediately started discussing an alternative investment for the Winstons that Zaehringer said would provide a greater return, which he called federal pension annuities.

25. Zaehringer explained the federal pensions to Mr. Winston as follows: "An individual who receives a federal pension, typically a military pension, would rather have a lump sum rather than the monthly stream of income. We have an exclusive contract to find an individual who needs income stream in exchange for a lump sum and essentially match up needs. Those individuals who own the pensions are only allowed to "sell" a maximum of ten years of pension payments. The federal government backs the pension, not an insurance company. For added protection for the purchaser, there is a life insurance [policy] on those individuals selling part of their pension to cover the purchaser should the seller die during the payout."

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firm we have placed several million dollars in this [federal pension] plan and have never had an issue.” On information and belief, defendant Andrew Gamber is or was, at all relevant times, an investor in or effectively controlled, SoBell, and is or was a director or officer of SoBell. SoBell was, on information and belief, the predecessor in interest to Financial Product Distributors.

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Distributors and Performance Arbitrage. Upstate Law Group was the escrow agent.

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41. Life Funding Options made sporadic payments on the Winstons’ contracts through August 1, 2018. In February 2019 Life Funding Options suspended operations and payments on the IRA Services accounts “due to the actions of the Consumer Protection Bureau and the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs. Life Funding Options also denied accountability on the Goldstar accounts.

42. On information and belief, Ms. Kern-Fuller and Upstate Law Group have used their firm's IOLTA account as the conduit through which the other defendants channel their monies in connection with the schemes described above. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the investors have made their lump sum deposits into this IOLTA account and, under the direction of Ms. Kern- Fuller and Upstate Law Group, the funds were then dispersed to the veterans and to one or more of the Defendants. Ms. Kern-Fuller and Upstate Law Group also have received the veterans'

monthly payments directly from the Veterans Administration and sent each veteran the remainder of the benefit payment, after deducting the veteran's loan repayment amount.

45. Collectively, the defendants maintain a network of web sites designed to attract financially desperate veterans seeking a source of ready cash. The defendants promised veterans that they will find buyers, like the Winstons, to purchase the stream of the veteran's pension income.

46. None of the documents or other disclosures made to the Winstons discloses that these transactions are prohibited and void under the Federal Anti-Assignment Acts, nor do they reveal the multiple lawsuits and regulatory actions taken against the defendants by the states of Mississippi, Texas, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, California and Arkansas.

47. On information and belief, the defendants here extracted substantial "commissions" in connection with the Winstons' structured products without disclosing this fact to the Winstons or the veterans.

48. On information and belief, none of the defendants were, at any time relevant to plaintiffs' claims, registered to sell securities in Tennessee. Furthermore, the federal pension contracts recommended and sold to the Winstons were not registered to be sold in Tennessee as securities.

V. LEGAL CLAIMS

COUNT ONE – VIOLATION OF TENNESSEE SECURITIES ACT

49. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

50. In connection with the offer and sale of securities, defendants intentionally and recklessly employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud, made material misrepresentations, failed to disclose material information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit on the plaintiffs, all in violation of the Tennessee Securities Act, T.C.A. § 48-2-121, and actionable under T.C.A. § 48-2-122.

51. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on defendants' representations and were unaware of the true facts.

52. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a result of defendants' misconduct.

53. Defendant Gamber is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors because defendant Gamber had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors.

54. Defendant SoBell is also liable for the securities law violations of Gamber, Woodard and Zaehring pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Gamber, Woodard and Zaehring were agents of SoBell.

55. Defendant Zaehring is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his misrepresentations and omissions. Annuity FYI because defendant

Zaehringer had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Annuity FYI.

56. Defendant Annuity FYI is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its misrepresentations and omissions, is liable for the securities law violations of Zaehringer, and is also liable for Zaehringer's actions pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Zaehringer was an agent and employee of Annuity FYI.

57. Defendant David Woodard is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and, on information and belief, Life Funding Options, because defendant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and Life Funding Options.

58. Defendant Performance Arbitrage is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions and is also liable for the securities law violations of Woodard and Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Woodard and Zaehringer were agents of Performance Arbitrage.

59. Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are liable under § 48-2-122(g) for the securities law violations of Life Funding Options because defendants Synder and Plant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Life Funding Options.

60. Defendant Life Funding Options is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions and for the security law violations of Performance Arbitrage because LFO purchased Performance Arbitrage and assumed liability for all of Performance Arbitrage's actions.

60. Defendant Candy Kern-Fuller is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for her own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the securities law violations of defendant Upstate Law Group as a partner.

61. Defendant Upstate Law Group is liable under § 48-2-122(g) for its own misrepresentations and omissions, is liable for the security law violations of the other defendants because Upstate Law Group aided and abetted the security law violations of the other defendants, and is liable for the securities law violations of Candy Kern-Fuller.

62. Pursuant to T.C.A. § 48-2-122, plaintiffs are entitled to recover from defendants the losses plaintiffs have sustained and will sustain, interest, and attorney's fees.

COUNT TWO – VIOLATION OF SECTION 12 OF SECURITIES ACT

63. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above.

64. This Count is brought pursuant to § 12a(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77l, by the Winstons against all defendants.

65. Defendants were sellers, offerors, and/or solicitors with respect to the federal pension investments sold to the plaintiffs.

66. Defendants were not registered to sell the federal pension investments to the Winstons. The federal pension securities were not registered to be sold in Tennessee.

67. The individual defendants participated in the preparation of the documents used to sell the federal pension investments.

68. The documents by which the federal pension investments were offered to plaintiffs and others were inaccurate and misleading, contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein.

69. Defendants were aware of the misleading nature of the documents used to sell the federal pension investments.

70. Through the conduct alleged above, defendants violated, are liable under, or controlled a party who is liable under §12a(2) of the Securities Act.

71. Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to all relief from defendants permitted by § 12a(2) of the Securities Act. The Winstons hereby tender the investments to defendants.

72. At the times the Winstons purchased the federal pension investments, they did not know and could not reasonably have known of the misleading statements, omissions, and misconduct set forth above. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that plaintiffs discovered, and could reasonably have discovered, the misconduct giving rise to this case.

COUNT THREE – VIOLATION OF SECTION 15 OF SECURITIES ACT

73. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all paragraphs above.

74. This Count is brought pursuant to § 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o, by the Winstons against Zaehring, Woodard, Synder, Plant, Gamber and Kern-Fuller.

75. Defendants were control persons of Annuity FYI, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors, Life Funding Options, SoBell Ridge, and Upstate Law Group. by virtue of their positions as directors or senior officers of these entities and/or by virtue of their relationships with the entities. These defendants exercised control over the general affairs of these entities and had the power to control the conduct giving rise to plaintiffs' claims.

76. Defendants are therefore liable for the Securities Act violations alleged in Count Two above.

COUNT FOUR – GROSS NEGLIGENCE

77. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

78. Defendants' actions as set forth above constituted gross negligence. Defendants' negligence was the proximate cause of the losses sustained by the plaintiffs.

79. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to judgment against defendants in the amount of all of plaintiffs' losses, plus prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

80. Because defendants conduct rose to the level of a conscious disregard of the rights of plaintiffs, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the jury.

COUNT FIVE – COMMON LAW FRAUD

81. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

82. In connection with their dealings with plaintiffs, defendants intentionally and recklessly employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud, made material misrepresentations, failed to disclose material information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit on the plaintiffs, all in violation of Tennessee's common law of fraud.

83. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on defendants' representations and were unaware of the true facts.

84. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a result of defendants' misconduct.

85. Defendant Gamber is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions and is liable for the misrepresentations and omissions of SoBell because defendant Gamber had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of SoBell and Financial Products Distributors.

85. Defendant SoBell is liable for the companies' own misrepresentations and omissions and for those of Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Gamber, Woodard and Zaehringer were agents of SoBell.

86. Defendant Zaehringer is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions.

87. Defendant Annuity FYI is liable for the companies' own misrepresentations and omissions is also liable for the misrepresentations of Zaehringer pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Zaehringer was an agent of Annuity FYI.

88. Defendant David Woodard is liable for his own misrepresentations and omissions and for the misrepresentations of SoBell, Performance Arbitrage, Financial Products Distributors and, on information and belief, Life Funding Options because defendant had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Performance Arbitrage and Life Funding Options.

89. Defendant Performance Arbitrage is liable for the securities law violations of Woodard pursuant to the doctrine of *respondeat superior* because Woodard was an agent of Performance Arbitrage.

90. Defendants Kate Synder and Michelle Plant are liable for the misrepresentations of Performance Arbitrage and Life Funding Options because defendants had the power, directly or indirectly, to control the activities of Life Funding Options, which purchased Performance Arbitrage.

91. Defendant Life Funding Options is liable for the fraud of Performance Arbitrage because LFO purchased Performance Arbitrage and assumed liability for all of Performance Arbitrage's actions.

92. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover from defendants' compensation for all plaintiffs' losses, plus interest.

93. Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover punitive damages because of defendants' willful fraud and misconduct.

COUNT SIX – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

94. Plaintiffs incorporate herein all paragraphs above.

95. The Defendants engaged in a civil conspiracy to defraud the Winstons. Defendants activities reflect the joint assent of two or more parties in furtherance of an unlawful enterprise.

96. Gamber (and his entities), Woodard (and his entities), Zaehring (and his entities), Kate Synder and Michell Plant (and their entities), Ms. Kern-Fuller (and her firm), and Zaehring and Annuit FYI have all conspired in an effort to defraud the Winstons. The primary purpose of the combinations of these defendants was to injure and defraud the Winstons.

97. Because the sales of the federal pensions were illegal under the anti-assignment acts, the sales were void ab initio and defendants should be required to rescind plaintiffs' payments for the federal pension contracts, plus interest.

THEREFORE, plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- (a) Award judgment in favor of plaintiffs and against defendants for all losses incurred by plaintiffs as a result of the misconduct set forth above.
- (b) Award prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees in favor of each plaintiffs.
- (c) Award plaintiffs punitive damages.
- (d) Afford plaintiffs a trial by jury.
- (e) Provide such relief as the Court deems to be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

John B. Veach III, BPR #8994
FALLS & VEACH
20 Cedarcliff Road
Asheville, NC 28803
828.277.6001
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 3

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

THOMAS C. AND SUE M. WINSTON,)
Individually and as owners of the)
Thomas Winston IRA R100610337)
and the Sue Winston IRA)
R1000610340 respectively,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

RICHARD ZAEHRINGER, individually)
and as agent for Annuity FYI, ANNUITY)
FYI, DAVID WOODARD, individually and)
as Owner of Performance Arbitrage, and)
Financial Products Distributors,)
PERFORMANCE ARBITRAGE,)
FINANCIAL PRODUCTS)
DISTRIBUTORS, KATE SYNDER and)
MICHELLE PLANT, individually and as)
owners of Life Funding Options, LIFE)
FUNDING, OPTIONS, ANDREW)
GAMBER, individually and as owner of)
SoBell Ridge Corp., SOBELL RIDGE,)
CORP., CANDY KERN-FULLER, and)
UPSTATE LAW GROUP, LCC,)

Defendants.)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby affirms that he has served the Removal of C.A. No. 19C699 pending in the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, Tennessee for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit at Chattanooga upon the Counsel for the Plaintiff, John B. Veach III, Esq. this 24th of July, 2019, by mailing a copy of the same to him via U.S. First Class Mail at:

Falls & Veach
20 Cedarcliff Road
Asheville, NC 28803


And sending a copy of the same via U.S. First Class mail this 24th of July, 2019, to Brian S. Spitler, Esq., counsel for Richard Zaerhinger:

Brian S. Spitler, Esq.
Carlock Copeland & Stair, LLP
920 McCallie Ave
Chattanooga, TN 37403

And, finally by filing a copy of the same with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, Tennessee for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit at Chattanooga this 24th of July, 2019 by hand delivery to:

Circuit Court Clerk
500 Courthouse, 625 Georgia Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37402

Respectfully submitted,



Howard E. Sutter III, Esq.
Upstate Law Group LLC.
200 E. Main St.
Easley, SC 29640
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864-855-3446
Trey@UpstateLawGroup.com

Pending pro hac vice admission

**ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANTS UPSTATE LAW
GROUP, LLC AND CANDY KERN-FULLER**